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Means Toward the End!

By Victor L. Berger.

THE fact is being recognized more and more by scientists that our civilization is in a constant flow, like a river the current of which is ever changing. Yet one of the greatest obstacles with which Socialists have to contend is the notion that whatever is, must be the immutable order of nature. Because the wage system has prevailed as far back as any one can remember, people fancy that this system constitutes the necessary condition for civilized society. Social-Democrats say this is a fundamental error, and history proves it.

The present state of things grew out of feudalism and serfdom, which followed a system of master and slave.

In the ancient states there was no wage system, there was slavery. The master was the absolute lord of the persons of his slaves, of the soil, and of the instruments of labor, which then were crude and simple.

Serfdom constitutes the next great stage. The lords of the soil were the dominant class, but the workers of the soil were personally free, although attached to the soil where they were born. Now this second stage, although far below our civilization, was at any rate much above chattel slavery.

But the progress of mankind demanded another step, and that was capitalism. This was unknown during the former periods of the world—which had wealth but not capital. This third stage of the development of our race has given occasion for the rise of a class of exploiters unknown to any of the former civilizations. Our plutocracy, our industrial, commercial and moneyed aristocracy are now the masters of all production in all civilized countries on whose good will, or rather, upon whose profits, the laboring people of the world depend for a living.

And all these evils are heightened by cut-throat competition, which not only forces wage-workers into a struggle to see who shall live and who shall starve, but which also compels the employers to pay as little for their labor as possible.

But the laborers are by no means the only sufferers. The small employers and the small merchants are just as much victims of that cruel kind of competition as the wage-workers. The fierce competition lessens the profit on each article, and that must be compensated for by greater numbers of them being produced and sold; that is, the cheaper the goods, the more capital is required.

Precisely then, for the same reason that the mechanic with his own shop and working on his own account has disappeared in the struggle between hand-work and machine-work, for the same reason the small employers with their little machinery, their small capital, and their little stock of goods are being driven from the fields by the trusts.

On social order or rather social disorder may fitly be compared to a ladder of which the middle rounds are being torn away one by one. And this absorption of the smaller fortunes by the large ones is much hastened by the industrial crises, called "panics," which make their appearance every fifteen or twenty years.

The principle involved in "trusts" is the principle of co-operation instead of competition—but it is the co-operation of capitalists only, not the co-operation of the people. The object of a "trust" is greater regularity of production, steadiness of price and a uniform system of credit. It is the shadow of Socialism and it is used for the benefit of a few capitalists, instead of the nation.

And if this goes on, and according to all natural consequences it must go on, for all the great capital wants to be invested, then in a very short time we shall find most of our industries conducted by "trusts" from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

But these phenomena have also another meaning. They bring before the public mind the question whether we are to have organized capital or organized production? For it is perfectly evident that we must in the future have organized business action of some sort. Shall we have it for the capitalists only, or for the whole people?

In other words the "trusts" prepare the public mind for Socialism. If our "statesmen" were less blind to the logic of events which are pushing us with railroad speed toward a total and abrupt revolution, they might bring about a state of Socialism gradually and peacefully by a series of measures, each consistently developing itself out of the previous ones. They might begin from two poles of society.

Thus, it is now proposed, even by very conservative people, to take the telegraph system and the railroads and the mines of our country under government control and own them like our postoffice department.

Suppose this measure is realized, as it is sure to be in the near future.

Then do likewise with our express business, our steam and sailing vessels and our mines, and thus onward.

Absorb the Standard Oil Company, the steel trust and every other trust, and one great enterprise after another as quickly as possible. And so from the other pole.

Why could not cities begin by taking under their control and operating their gas works, and electric light, railway and telephone plants? And why should they not operate their bakeries and drug stores? Let cities furnish to their citizens fuel in winter and ice in summer.

For are these things not just as essential to public health as water?

Then let them also furnish all the milk, and flour and the meat needed. For the millers of the country have a trust now, and a few big packers furnish the meat to the butchers. Yes, and let the city take charge of the liquor traffic, so that Milwaukee would have more reading rooms and fewer drinking places—we have 2,600 saloons at present.

And furthermore, let the city furnish all the school books and at least one meal a day, free of charge, to all the children, not only the poor, and clothes to such as are needy.

I do not say, nor even think, that the social question will be solved in this manner, our people are neither wise nor peaceable enough to do it. And some of our Socialists are just about as lunatic in that respect as are some capitalists. But it seems to me that would be the most practical way to solve the social question for a practical people.

Victor L. Berger.

For years the Republicans boasted that Philadelphia was a well governed city because it was overwhelmingly Republican. Yet as soon as there was a big enough shake-up in the Philadelphia administration it was found that Republican rottenness in the Quaker city could very nicely match Democratic rottenness in New York city. Both are shown to be the same dirty breed of birds. Since the uprooting of the Republican machine in Philadelphia it has been found that one of the ways that party worked to keep itself in power was so shamelessly paid the poll-lists and it is now known that at each election 50,000 dead men were voted! If there is any real difference in venality between the two party wings of capitalism no one has found it. The workingman who votes a capitalist party ticket is so blind he should be in an asylum!

In Milwaukee there is a Socialist Home on the south side of the city, which a number of comrades keep open and supply with appropriate literature. Among those who have been wont to make use of it was an old soldier who expressed his appreciation the other day by leaving on one of the tables this note:

Dear Friends: I have taken the liberty to visit this room to pass a part of my remaining years, to help labor, and to look back on my past life wasted away, when I should have put others in a way to fight capital. I hope the rest of my brothers will do different.

I have no one to blame but myself. I am working on half time at small pay; if it were in my power this day I would be glad to fight for my fellow workmen and if necessary to do so as I did in 1861.

You have got a big fight, but if all will pull together, the old flag will yet get on top. Yours as ever,

General officials on last page.

Socialism as a movement now encircles this great globe. Where will you find its like!

Socialism is the great question that is uppermost in people's minds today. Conditions compel it.

We are informed that child labor is on the increase in Pennsylvania. There's nothing remarkable in that. If it was on the decrease, then it would be something to wonder at.

What is the reward of industry today? What sort of a living does society accord its most industrious members? Would this be so if the industrious class was the ruling class and made the laws?

If there is true prosperity why should there be poverty—and that, too, just among the industrious class! Do you give it up? Then seek the reason in the national platform of the Social-Democrats published on another page.

Mere material treasures upon earth are not laid up by right conduct under the present system. Perhaps that is why the preachers prefer to put all the stress of their prophecies upon treasures in Heaven.

The field the country over is rotten-ripe for Socialist propaganda and it appears as if our comrades were making as much of their opportunities as they are financially able to. What a pity that this, too, is a money question!

The New Voice, a prohibition paper printed in Chicago, devotes its leading editorial in the current issue to answering a critic who complained that it was too indulgent of the working class and its aspirations. Its reply is spirited and the critic is given to understand that the paper unionized its office and printed the union label in its columns because it felt that union was for the betterment of the workers and the label a thing indicating the upward trend of labor's efforts.

The United States of Europe! Why not? Surely such a thing is not so far off, when there are Social-Democratic parties rising to rule in all the European nations—especially on the continent. For when the people of Europe get the political strength monarchy will have to fall like a card house in a gale. And after the United States of Europe we may look for the European branch of the Co-operative Commonwealth, which, from all the tokens, ought to first be established on the American continent, where the capitalist system is developing and running its course fastest.

All Hands on Deck! There's Work to Do!

All hands on deck, now! That printing fund is almost to the "four-figure" mark! A "boost" altogether will do the work. Now is the time, comrades, to show your genuineness.

Judging from present indications, the time is not far distant when every comrade and friend who has had the good fortune (perhaps "good sense" would be a better term) to take part in the early struggles of the party will have very good reasons to feel proud of what he has been a potent factor in helping to bring about. Comrades and friends who have watched the struggles of the party press throughout the country will admit that the same rule will apply to the press. In fact, the work of building up the press is the more difficult of the two. Though party members and sympathizers may not be aware of it, it is nevertheless true that the main efforts of our capitalist opponents are centered on crippling the party press. There are good reasons for this. Old-party politicians and business men well know the power of the press. They know that a good Socialist paper, with a large circulation, is instrumental in making many new converts where individual attempts have failed. A large proportion of these converts, in turn, will proceed to make more converts in the same manner in which they were converted. Very few men possess the ability to present a good argument, even when they are absolutely on the right side of the discussion; on the other hand, it only requires a very slight effort to hand out a paper or other piece of propaganda literature; anybody can present a ready-made argument.

We are striving to make the future success of the Social-Democratic Herald certain and substantial by installing a printing plant capable of not only doing the work of the paper, but the party printing as well. This is an object which, when it has become an accomplished fact, all who have assisted may well be proud of. Many readers, no doubt, hesitate to contribute because they feel that what little they can afford to do will not help much. Contribute what you can, no matter how little it may be, and when you feel that you can give a little more, do so. In this manner the required amount will be raised much sooner than if we were to depend upon large contributors only. Circulate a subscription blank and take any amount that may be offered, telling those whom you approach that they need not be ashamed of the smallness of the amount they wish to contribute. You will be surprised to see that list grow. Several such subscription lists will make the fund grow proportionately. See the point?

Our present plans do not contemplate doing the press work on the Herald and Vorwarts. This would require an additional investment of about \$15,000 in a modern newspaper press and stereotyping plant, which would lie idle the greater part of the time; also necessitating the employment of considerable help which we could not keep busy. Our aim is to secure a plant that will answer our present demands, and then we will be in a position to expand. We cannot expand under present conditions, working, as we do, with tools owned and controlled by others.

A typesetting machine such as we require, including necessary utensils, motor, gas and electric attachments, freight, hauling, setting up, etc., will cost \$4,000. Of this amount, about \$1,100 will be required for the first installment, \$735 one year after the machine is received, and the balance in two years or more, in monthly or quarterly installments, with interest. Type for setting advertisements, together with necessary equipment for preparing the paper for the press, will cost about \$700, of which \$400 must be paid in advance. To complete the necessary outfit, we have in view the purchase of a job printing plant now turning out about \$5,000 worth of work annually. This plant can be purchased for about \$1,800, one-third of which must be paid down. The \$2,300 to be raised will cover these first payments and leave a sufficient amount to purchase paper and meet running expenses for a time—until the income adjusts itself to the new conditions. The balance of \$4,200 due on the plant will be paid from the regular income; and, on a very conservative estimate, the saving on the operation of our own plant (after same has been paid for—in three years) will be at least \$1,000 annually.

Now, comrades and friends, here is an opportunity to put a spike or two into the coffin of capitalism. If you are out of spikes, use a ten-penny nail or a single nail or a tack; even a pin would be better than nothing. Get in the game, anyhow, and DO IT NOW.

PRINTING PLANT FUND.

Previously reported	\$889.50
J. L. McCreery	1.00
Jacob Winnen	1.00
Emil Kneusel50
8th Ward Branch, Milwaukee	4.00
W. J. E.	4.00
Dr. C. H. Kaestel	1.00
Oscar Walz	5.00
Jac. Reidenbach	1.00
P. L. Devine	1.00
Max Haeckel	1.00
Total	\$609.00

Down With Socialism!!

ROUGH MEASURES USED TO SUPPRESS IT.

"Arkansas City, July 20.—William Rhea, who used to be the foreman of the tin shop for the Hamilton Hardware company, is in the city from Great Bend. He has one bone in his left forearm broken and both bones in his right forearm broken. Shortly after the first of July he left Wichita, where he had been working at his trade, to go to Great Bend to look after another position. He had been for years a prominent worker in the Socialist party. The Great Bend Socialists heard of his being in the city and they at once slated him for a speech. He had mounted the platform and had started his speech when a stranger appeared on the platform and Rhea said to the stranger: 'Well, what do you want, my friend?' The man told him to go ahead with his speech and he resumed.

"He had not gone far when he was seized by the back of the neck and by the trousers and pitched head first from the speaker's stand, a distance of about seven feet, to the ground.

"When picked up he had both arms broken. The stranger was arrested, tried and acquitted. Rhea says he was never summoned to testify against the stranger. He believes it was a put up job on the part of those who are unfriendly to the Socialists. He says the man who threw him from the platform received 75 cents for the job." —The American Artisan and Hardware Record.

If you don't get Socialism, Socialism may get you.

The workers build some pretty good automobiles these days, but they turn them all over to the masters to ride in—except where the masters graciously permit a worker to play the part of chauffeur.

It is highly amusing to see DeLeon now using the old pure and simple shibboleth, "Agitate, Educate, Organize," to head his editorials. The old fox feels that his following is too stupid and too used to being led by the nose to notice the fact when he makes complete somersaults.

Being unable to answer their arguments the capitalist party representatives in the Milwaukee city council are now threatening to impeach the Socialist aldermen. To their view it is simply absurd that the working people should be represented in the city law making.

The Socialist Voice of California in helping on the effort to lead comrades into voting for the Crest-line resolutions under a misunderstanding of its real purpose, printed this nice piece of comradely buncombe: "To vote yes on this referendum does not mean that you want to put Wisconsin out of the party, but that you want them to come in to the party."

An insurance agent named Albright is sending out confidential circulars to Milwaukee reformers urging the formation of a Citizens' Party, as otherwise he says the city will be carried next spring by the Social-Democrats, and that that would just be too awfully terrible! Are they afraid that city affairs would be too straight if our party got in!

This is a great country, you know. A great advance over the bad governments of Europe, where the people are ground down under the heel of despotism. No despotism in this country—bless you, No! In this country every man has a chance to either work or starve if he cannot get work, and the people are always free—to commit suicide if they can not stand getting the worst of it. How terrible it would be if they were not allowed to commit suicide! Then this country would be a bad one, indeed!

A letter recently received from a national committeeman from the West contains the following: "I hope Wisconsin will stand firmly for the fullest, completest state autonomy. The Socialist party must liberalize itself or pass away. It must refuse bigots and head-hunters the opportunity for the exercise of their peculiar talents for mischief, or be constantly rent and thus be incapable of giving expression to the real social movement toward Socialism. The rule of the bigot is pandemonium. He does not stand for progress or social evolution. It is now up to Wisconsin to stand for practical methods of organization. I have all confidence that she can do that very thing and that other states will fall in line."

When you can get your friend to read the HERALD ten weeks for only a dime, you haven't much of an excuse if he continues in ignorance of Socialism.

A Questioner Answered.

By Victor L. Berger.

A correspondent who is well meaning and very religious puts the inquiry whether it is not the decline of religion which has pulled down the workingman and has made him the living appendage of the machine.

I say no.

It is the capitalistic mode of production which degrades the workingman to a living appendage of the machine, and compels him to sacrifice his human dignity to capitalistic profit.

And religion or irreligion has, nothing to do with it. The capitalistic mode of production agrees just as well with Judaism as with the Chinese religion. It fits to Christianity as to materialistic liberalism. I have never heard of any church or any religious body that has condemned the production of surplus value at the expense of the well-being of the laboring class as irreligious and incompatible with its creed.

However bitterly Jews, Christians, heathens and the so-called free-thinkers may contend together on matters of faith, their social faith (if they belong to the upper class) is the same. It consists of this one article:—The capitalistic form of society is the best we can have, and the only one which has any right to existence.

The majority of people who live by the labor of the masses and therefore participate in the degradation of the workingmen, and yet feel quite comfortable and satisfied, belong to some religious body or church. But even those who are "free-thinkers" obey the same social laws which control all capitalistic society. They make all they can out of their workingmen, just like the Christians and Jews.

Surplus value and profit have nothing to do with religious dogma. They fit in well with any one of these creeds.

And this cannot be otherwise.

Let us take a most Christian capitalist for instance.

If he expects a return from his capital on which he can live, he must invest it profitably. Suppose he invests it in railway stock, which pays him dividends, or in a factory which yields him a profit, or in a business which brings him gain. Workingmen are continually necessary to produce the surplus value which the capitalist receives as dividends, profit, gain, ground rent. Workmen must be made use of so that the capital may be employed and furnish the owner with an income.

But the conditions under which the workmen are used are not at all created by the individual capitalist or employer. These conditions depend upon the state of the labor market, and the general relations of production.

The most Christian employer can pay no more than the heathen, the free-thinker or the Jew.

Let us suppose the case that a philanthropic manufacturer should try to pay his workmen much higher wages and insure them other favorable conditions of labor which they do not have in other places. What would be the inevitable consequence? Unless the good man sold some sort of a monopoly article, he would no longer be a match for competition. He would soon—very soon, too—see before him the alternative of either paying his workmen as poorly as his competitors pay theirs, or winding up his business.

It is capitalism which prescribes conditions in our present society. To these conditions even the individual capitalist or employer is subjected, whatever may be his own private inclinations.

Victor L. Berger.

How is it, Mr. Wealth Producer, that you are not riding in an automobile these days? You ought!

Comrade Thos. J. Morgan's contribution in the Labor Day HERALD contained two bad mistakes of the types. The sentence: "The veterans of the Civil War are now used on this day for the purpose of parading with senseless hogs and ignorant men," etc. It should have read: "The veterans of the Civil War are now used on this day for the purpose of parading senseless boys and ignorant men," etc. In another place the words: "a mere abstraction" should have read "a mere abstraction."

We take the following from a London exchange to show how persistent and far reaching is the propaganda of international Socialism:

For a number of years past Socialist propaganda has been carried on in Shetland, the most northerly of the British Islands, with the result that an ever-increasing number of workmen have become convinced of the "sweet reasonableness" of Socialism. The chief difficulty which has been met in carrying on a fully effective propaganda has been the lack of experienced public speakers, a difficulty which has been intensified through the isolated position of these islands. It was therefore felt that this defect must be remedied, and some months ago a practical effort was made by the formation of a Working Men's Association in Lerwick, the chief town in Shetland. One of the objects of this association was to raise funds in order to bring a Socialist speaker from the south, and a sufficient sum was quickly subscribed. The Scottish District Council of the S. D. F. was approached, and the services for one week of the Scottish organizer, Comrade Thomas Kennedy, were readily granted.

Comrade Kennedy arrived at Lerwick on Thursday, 10th inst., and much to the delight of the association, he was accompanied by Mrs. Kennedy, who had also promised to assist in the campaign.

The Lerwick Town Hall had been engaged for the first meeting, which had been well advertised. A large audience, chiefly workmen, assembled, and the speaker was accompanied to the platform by his wife and Comrades M. L. Manson and F. H. Pottinger. The latter was called on to preside and briefly introduced the speaker. The subject chosen was "The Social Revolution." In this connection he referred to a matter which is at present

agitating the minds of the Shetland people, viz., the recent introduction in the herring fishing industry of steam vessels owned mainly by capitalist companies, chiefly in England, whereby the individual fishermen who owned the local sailing boats, and were consequently masters of the product of their own labor, were being crushed out by an improved means of production which was beyond their reach, and which would inevitably reduce them to the position of mere hired hands in the service of a capitalist monopolist class. The meeting was entirely successful.

For fear that the people might really get it into their heads that the present state of society is worthy of the name of civilization the capitalist dailies fill their columns with the accounts of murders, thefts big and little, suicides, swindles and salacious divorce trials.

Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn, said the poet. But this does not refer simply to the relations between man and man in which the weaker goes to the wall, it refers also to the social injustices inherent in the capitalist system by which the working class is despoiled of its product and thrown to the dogs of hunger, disease and ignorance.

Lord Curzon has been recalled as viceroy of India. He was a typical capitalist ruler and leaves behind him a legacy of famine and plague. His idea of rule in India was to connect that vast and resourceful country so completely with the octopus suckers of British capitalism that it was sucked dry of its natural wealth and plenty and its people reduced to beggary and the bone pile. But, bless you! it wasn't because of all this he was recalled. Not at all. In this respect he was accounted a grand success. The reasons for his recall were entirely political and his successor is looked to by England to hold India in the same predatory grasp for them as Curzon.

India—famine-stricken India—is a striking object lesson of the greed and heartlessness without which capitalism could not exist. But absentee commercial cannibalism is not so very different from any other kind of capitalism. There are famine-stratons in society in every capitalist country on the globe. America same as the rest—but the fact that it is not due to absentee capitalists robs it of its place in a matter which is at present

Stirring Scenes in the Milwaukee Council!



The Horrors of our Capitalistic "Justice"!

THE MAN WITH MONEY CAN ESCAPE THE GALLOWS, THE OTHER FELLOW MUST HANG!

One almost overlooks the brutality of wife murder for which Johann Hoch stands convicted and sentenced to be hung in the Cook County jail, when contemplating the colossal blood-thirstiness of the laws of the State of Illinois which with a fiendish brutality demand the right to be Hoch's murderer without the provocation of an economic environment that not only forced him to his deed (if he is guilty), but prevents him from obtaining a complete trial and possible freedom unless he can raise \$500 to have the proceedings printed for the convenience of the Supreme Court. The state in effect says, pay \$500 by August 25 or you hang. Were such laws and regulations made by the rich or the poor?

Before the War of Secession the life of Negro slaves were valued at a much higher price than this, and to the shame of the state, in the past thirteen years there have been hung in Cook County jail on sentence of the lower court, twenty-five persons who did not get the benefit of trial in the highest tribunal for lack of the fees to appeal their cases. The following list of names and dates of execution of men who were hung in the Cook County jail for lack of the funds to appeal their cases is furnished to-Morrow by Jailer John L. Whitman:

In 1894: Geo. H. Painter, Jan. 26; "Buff" Higgins, Mar. 28; Pat. E. Prendergast, July 13.
In 1895: "Butch" Lyons, Oct. 11.
In 1896: Henry Foster, Jan. 24; A. C. Field, May 15; Jos. Windath, June 5; Julius Mann, Oct. 30.
In 1897: David McCarthy, Feb. 19; John L. Moore, May 28; W. T. Powers, May 28.
In 1898: Chris. Merry, April 22; John Ornan, Oct. 14; Geo. H. Jacks, Oct. 14.
In 1899: Robt. Howard, Sept. 18; A. A. Becker, Nov. 10; M. E. Rolinger, Nov. 17. Made statement on gallows that he paid to have his case taken to the Supreme Court, but it never got there.
In 1901: Geo. Dolurki, Oct. 11.

In 1902: L. G. Tomba, Aug. 8.
In 1904: Lewis Gesen, April 15; Peter Neidermier, April 22; Gustave Marks, April 22; Harvey Van Dine, April 22; F. Lenandowski, Sept. 30.

In 1905: John Johnson, Jan. 20. The following communication from Johann Hoch is unique and contains many suggestions of peculiar significance, considering that it is written by one condemned to the gallows August 25th unless he raises \$500 before that time:

Cook County, Jail, Chicago, Ill., August 12, 1905.

Editor To-Morrow: I was convicted of murder on June 3, and sentenced to be hanged on the 23d following. At the solicitation of my attorney, Governor Deenen granted me a reprieve, extending the time to July 28th in order that I might appeal my case to the highest tribunal. I breathed a sigh of relief, for I knew that prejudice having worn itself out, and venom barked, the cool-headed future jurors might give me justice. Imagine my surprise when told it would require \$700, afterward increased to \$1200, to bring my case properly before the Court of last resort. God of Mercy! Just to think I had been given a reprieve of four weeks, and it would take at least three of them to properly prepare the necessary papers, leaving me only one week in which to raise the first sum necessary, viz., \$700, to pay for some 1400 pages of stenographer's note. The task might well appeal the freest of poor men.

"To realize the true situation, you must put yourself in the death chamber to await the coming of those whose duties compel them to commit judicial murder. Perhaps you would take a different view of matters when you find that the reason of your death is not because of the crime you committed, but because you are too poor to buy Justice!"

"Up to the time set for my execution, I had only been able to raise \$120 by gift of a few friends, and the proceeds of a raffle of my watch.

Through the leniency of Sheriff Barrett and three intercessions of that prince of humanity, Jailer Whitman, my time was extended to 2 p. m. At 12:30 a Mr. Alfred Thompson appeared with \$500 and the fact was telephoned to the governor. I received on the 28th of July a further reprieve to August 23th. The press gave me credit for nerve and courage. The fact is I felt that mine would be the last judicial murder in our state. As the movement was started by a friend of justice, one Mr. Luddy, in a letter to the governor, in which he appealed to him to save the state from the disgrace of hanging a man for being poor. He said: "We appear to have one law for the rich and another law for the poor. Let two men be equally guilty, and receive sentence at the same time, death, yet their financial conditions being different, the one in poverty, the other in affluence, must cases out of ten, the poor man would be hanged, his family disgraced by his ignominious death, while the other would by the judicious use of money obtain a new trial with the chance of walking the streets, a free man after a few years' confinement."

"Now for suggestions in regard to change. First, let the state or county in capital cases furnish free to indigent persons a printed record of the evidence, and pay the expense of at least a fair lawyer to be chosen by the defendant.

"Second, abolish all fees paid to the state's attorney for conviction. Pay him a straight salary, and abolish the present system of filling the office with political henchmen and dependents of machine politicians. All assistants of the office should be appointed by a civil service commission appointed by the governor and should hold office only for four years. Men acting in this position continually for any length of time become so hardened that instead of representing the people of the state, he tries to convict a man, guilty or innocent, in order that he may earn for his boss the fees paid for breaking up homes, destroying character, and if necessary, for taking life.

"Again, this pernicious system of appointments enables politicians to place their tools in a position to enable them to have their enemies indicted and put to great expense or imprisonment because they cannot furnish bonds even though innocent.

"Our grand jury system should be abolished or changed so that when a charge is brought against a person, he may be represented.

"It is a well known fact that gross injustice is done because the state's attorney does not feel that he is paid to look after justice, but to make all the money he can for his boss in order that he may keep his job or pay his debt to the friend to whom he owes his appointment.

Send a dime and get THE HERALD for ten weeks. Do it now!

See that your friend reads the Herald. Then you can talk to him easier.

You can easily spare a dime—it means ten visits of the Social-Democratic Herald. Do it now!

FORM OF WILL.
I DO HEREBY GIVE, DEVISE, AND BEQUEATH TO THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED, THE SUM OF \$100.00 (ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS) TO BE PAID TO THE SAID COMPANY AT THE TIME OF MY DEATH, TO BE USED BY THEM IN THE MANNER THEY MAY THINK PROPER.

IF THERE ARE INHERITANCE OR LEGACY TAXES AT THE TIME OF MY DEATH, I WILL PLEASE KINDLY STATE (IF YOU DO) THAT THE TAXES ARE TO BE PAID FROM THE SAID ESTATE.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, THIS 12th DAY OF AUGUST, 1905.

JOHN W. BROWN was the Labor Day speaker at Mystic, Conn.

Upon a referendum in Minnesota, on the revocation of the charter of Local Minneapolis, the vote was 347 "Yes" and 84 "No."

A subscription is being taken by the comrades of Haverhill, Mass., for the benefit of the wife of ex-Mayor Parkman B. Flanders.

May M. Strickland has resigned as state secretary of Indiana. Theo. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind., is temporarily filling the position.

A. O. Grigsby, National Home, Leavenworth, Kas., by a recent referendum has been elected state secretary.

This paper acknowledges the receipt of the 1905 year book of the trade unions of Cleveland. It is a creditable presentation of their work.

We take this significant sentence from DeLeon's paper: "The S. L. P. and the Industrial Workers are working and forging ahead." He makes no bones of the fact that the two are in reality one.

James F. Carey has been nominated for governor of Massachusetts. At the solicitation of the state committee all dates in other states than Connecticut, where he will be till Sept. 12th, will have to be cancelled to permit of Comrade Carey making a thorough canvass of Massachusetts, beginning at Springfield, Wednesday, Sept. 13th.

Wall Street and the Public Money!

The morning of June 10, Wall Street took off its hat to a new king. Over night, and by one of the most dramatic strokes in the history of the Street, Thomas F. Ryan had secured control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society with \$414,000,000 of assets. He was already a great power in the Mutual Life with \$41,000,000 assets.

There are three grand Niles that fertilize Wall Street with the public's money—the banks, bond houses and big life insurance companies. Of the three the life insurance stream is the most important because it is the most dependable. Life insurance contracts are so devised as to induce policy-holders to keep on paying premiums. In times of stress men have all the greater motive to insure their lives. Thus, in 1893, and again in 1896, while bank deposits shrunk and bonds were unsalable, the three giants of life, insurance—the Mutual, the Equitable and the New York Life—took in more money than ever before. In 1903, the year of undigested securities, when Wall Street was staggering under a load of unmarketable bonds, the three giants took in \$244,000,000, of which, after meeting all disbursements, \$92,000,000 was available for investment.

The life insurance stream is most important also because there are practically no statutory limitations upon the use of the funds. An insurance president is said to have paid \$600,000 francs of policy-holders' money for the good-will of a famous Paris café.

What coal is to the modern man-of-war and powder to the man on the firing line that cash in hand is to Wall Street. Many a brilliant project has gone to wreck because, just at the critical moment, the projectors could not lay their hands on the hard coin they needed. The battle-line was duly formed and the

Stirring Scenes in Milwaukee Council.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Becker said that if neither of the other two did, he would. Ald. Heath said that he would stand by his report.

The allusion which has aroused the ire of the aldermen is embodied in the minority report signed by Ald. Heath alone, on the proposed bond issue for \$150,000 for the bridges which will be a part of the proposed new Sixth street viaduct, and is as follows:

"This bond issue seems to be fathered by those representatives in the common council that are commonly believed to owe their election to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company and appears to have been introduced for the purpose of diverting attention from the question of making that corporation do justice by building the viaduct at its own expense."

After the report was read to the committee, Mr. Heath said it explained itself, and he had nothing further to say, every one knowing that under the present conditions of society many city officials owe their election to the big corporations and that there are some aldermen who try to serve the city and others who try to serve the corporations who elect them, as he declared.

"Whom had you in mind when you wrote that report?" demanded Ald. Stiglitz.

"I am not in this council to fight individuals," replied Mr. Heath, "but to fight conditions. The corporation is at work in this matter, and consciously or unconsciously, some of the aldermen are serving their interests."

"Who are they?" "Who are they?" "Mention some names," came from several aldermen who were seated around the room. The excitement was intense.

"I tell you I make no charges against individuals," said Mr. Heath, smiling and defiant. He stood back from his own standpoint. "If this be treason make the most of it."

Mr. Stiglitz arose and formally secured recognition from the chairman, and in a long and vehement speech scored Mr. Heath unmercifully. He was

Wall Street and the Public Money!

Admiral said: "Fire, Gridley, when you are ready"—but Gridley had to report, with profound regret, that there was no ammunition. So the gallant fleet struck its colors.

Every Wall Street man knows this crucial importance of cash. Experience has injected it into his blood. For some years, the Equitable, in addition to its large amount of fixed investments and loans on collateral, had maintained an average cash fund of \$30,000,000—enough to do in Wall Street what Togo did to the Russians. The Mutual Life, in which Mr. Ryan was powerful, has some \$35,000,000 cash and loans on collateral. Mr. Ryan's National Bank of Commerce holds \$15,000,000 of deposits, and his Morton Trust Company \$50,000,000. He is practically dictator of the Metropolitan Street Railway and chief figure in the Seaboard Air Line.

Naturally, therefore, Mr. Ryan became an object of the liveliest interest to Wall Street and to the country; for it is really the country's money that makes Wall Street great.

This particular effect of his new importance was not at all to Mr. Ryan's taste. He has no desire for the fierce light that beats upon a throne. Shaded electric suit him better. He came to Wall Street at twenty-one and had soon made money enough to buy a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. He thrusts no libraries on dubious town-boards. He gives money quietly to the Catholic Church, but he is certainly no front-page amplifier. His official biography is so perfectly typical that, by merely changing some names and dates, it would fit almost any captain of industry.

His career really began as a follower of William C. Whitney. Widener and Elkins in the crowd that acquired and developed the street railways of New York.

(Saturday Evening Post.)

followed by Ald. Strachota and by Ald. Koerner.

"I uphold the ordinance," said Mr. Stiglitz, "and if it was not for the best interests of the city, it was an error in judgment on my part, but I deny that I owe my election to any railway corporation. I have my opinion largely upon that of Ald. Mallory, who has been making this viaduct proposition his own fight. The business people of the city are crying for a viaduct, and it is a gross injustice for you to include in your broad insinuations, the men who have voted for this in good faith. The public may think that you mean me or any other member of this committee. Now, I want you to eradicate that phrase from your report."

"I won't do it," said Mr. Heath.

"Then I shall take steps at the next council meeting to compel you to prove the statement or be ousted from the council."

"Do as you like," said Ald. Heath.

"You prove your statement or retract it," said Mr. Stiglitz excitedly, "or you will be thrown out of the council. My record is as clean as yours, Mr. Heath."

"If your record is all right the proceedings will show it," said Ald. Heath.

"The whole council rests under the stigma of certain members. I do myself. We cannot help it."

"Don't you throw any insinuations, if you aren't man enough to stand up and back them," said Ald. Koerner.

The Fourth ward alderman moved menacingly toward the Socialist and glowered at him fiercely.

"Don't turn this into a dog fight," said Mr. Heath calmly. Chairman Smith pounded for order and tried to maintain peace.

"This will be a dog fight, and you will be the dog who is bit," said Mr. Koerner. "Be a man or a skunk!"

Mr. Heath didn't deign to notice this last remark.

"The trail of the corporation serpent," he observed, "is plainly evident in this viaduct matter. It has been stated time and again that the big corporations, the

street railway company for instance, have looked up the character of the candidates for office in the several wards and then helped elect those whom they think will serve their purposes. Whether some of the present council have dipped into this matter intentionally or otherwise, I do not know, but I do know that the corporation interests are being carefully guarded. If you don't like this I cannot help it."

"You spoke of those who fathered this bond ordinance," said Mr. Koerner. "I fathered it for one and so did Ald. Strachota."

"Call yourselves names if you want to," said Mr. Heath. "I won't."

Ald. Strachota then made an extended speech in which he reviewed the proceedings which had led up to the bond issue and referred to his meeting with the city engineer and "Billy" Walker, the representative of the Milwaukee road, at the city hall. He said he did not believe the city could compel the road to build the entire viaduct, and had voted as he honestly believed was for the interests of the city.

Mr. Stiglitz relieved himself of another outburst in which he said that the Socialists owe at least common decency towards their colleagues. He had urged that they be put on important committees at the organization of the council, with the hope that when they saw the inside workings of the city administration they would be satisfied that reforms couldn't be brought about in a day.

Instead of meeting them half way, the Socialists had been insulting and had made charges which were absolutely unfounded. Mr. Koerner took occasion to say that he would treat Ald. Heath like a snake and break his neck if occasion presented itself, and boasted that his record was far superior to that of all the Socialists put together, including Victor Berger, who was his teacher at one time.

After the aldermen had relieved themselves sufficiently they began to discuss the matter on its merits and agreed to a certain extent with Mr. Heath, deciding to lay the matter over for a few weeks. Mr. Stiglitz suggested that outside counsel be retained if the aldermen had no confidence in the city attorney and the city engineer.

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GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

IN YANKEE LAND.

John W. Brown was the Labor Day speaker at Mystic, Conn.

Upon a referendum in Minnesota, on the revocation of the charter of Local Minneapolis, the vote was 347 "Yes" and 84 "No."

A subscription is being taken by the comrades of Haverhill, Mass., for the benefit of the wife of ex-Mayor Parkman B. Flanders.

May M. Strickland has resigned as state secretary of Indiana. Theo. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind., is temporarily filling the position.

A. O. Grigsby, National Home, Leavenworth, Kas., by a recent referendum has been elected state secretary.

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The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we have established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT OF IT OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic ownership of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

Some of our older readers will remember the struggles the Abolitionists went through in standing firm for the right. Today the agitators of the Socialist movement seem to be coming upon quite as trying experiences as did those earlier agitators. The Lovejoy of the Socialist agitation has not been killed yet, but judging by the police repression of free speech all over the country and the incident which is told conspicuously upon the front page, that event may not be so far off, after all. But even murder will not impede our advance one single inch. Nothing can stop it!

We have been familiar for a long time with the capitalistic editorial claim that labor and capital are merely partners and that while the workers get through at the end of the day and are sure of their pay the capitalists must run the risks and often come out at the losing end of the horn. But we are also familiar with the fact that it is the capitalist class that inhabit the many stately mansions in our select residence districts and who make up the crowds at the fashionable watering resorts, also that it is the working class that of necessity and inevitably inhabit the back streets and alleys and who generally manage to have to stay at their tasks through weary days while the other branch of the human family is getting gasps of healthful country air during the heated months. Yes, that partnership story is a sleek one, but it is possible to see through it some!

A writer in the current issue of *The Commons*, Chicago, says: "The black flag of Anarchism flaunting destruction to property, and therefore relapses of society to barbarism; the red flag of Socialism inviting a redistribution of property, which in order to secure the vacated equity must be repeated again and again at constantly decreasing periods" etc. Here we have our old friend the "dividing up" bogey, and in a magazine which we supposed was too well informed to put such rot in type. The editor of *The Commons*, Graham Taylor, the well known settlement sociologist, certainly knows just what Socialism stands for, and should not let a writer who is ignorant use the pages of his publication to spread false teaching. If the writer had referred to the actual dividing up which is forced upon the worker by the capitalist system and which operates to give the big share to the capitalist class and to leave the working class poor, he would have been getting at facts.

The calibre of some individuals ranks pretty low. When the Crestline resolution was not to national referendum, the Wisconsin comrades realized that it would not be possible for them to get a fair deal in the matter inasmuch as the Maily underground correspondence machine had at its hands not only finances from the East, but the entire membership lists of the party throughout the country taken away by him when he left the national headquarters, and it would be impossible for Wisconsin to reach every voter with a statement of its side of the case. In that extremity it prepared a circular and sent it out to as many secretary's names as it could secure from the Socialist papers and also addressed various state secretaries asking them to mail the circulars to the locals at Wisconsin's expense. Most of them paid no attention to the request. Three of them, Geo. T. Cramton of Colorado, E. E. Martin of Washington, and W. L. O'Neill of Wyoming (to their shame be it recorded) sent in offensive refusals—but of that more later. Now it appears that some small and suspicious members of the national committee have been charging that Wisconsin was given the names of the secretaries from national headquarters, which, of course, is an absolute and unqualified untruth. But the small calibre of the complainants is shown when one reflects that no crime would have been committed had the names been so given out.

Objection has been made to the effort at cutting out the lengthy comments in the printed reports of the voting of the national committee on various matters, on the claim that the comments are illuminating. But what kind of an illumination do they throw? It is natural, probably, for every Socialist, no matter how new he may be in the movement, or how imperfectly grounded in the philosophy of Socialism, to immediately feel himself deified when elected to the national board and to feel that everything he says thereafter on Socialism is an *ex cathedra* utterance showing that the wisdom on the subject did not die with Marx or Engels. And so such fellows delight to see their reasons for their vote on various measures given publicity, however cruelly it all bears on the rank and file who must pay the extensive printing bills this created. It ought to be enough to record a member's vote. If anyone wants to know why he so voted, his reasons could be kept on file at the national office or secured by personal application to the member himself.

Have you purchased your fuel yet? If not, send your order to the office. The Social-Democratic movement will get the benefit without extra cost to you.

Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

IV. THE MARSEILLES HYMN.—ROUGET DE L'ILLE.

Ye sons of Freedom, wake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives, and grandmothers
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants mischievous breeding,
With hireling hosts a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms; ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheathed
March on! march on! all hearts re-
joice in liberty or death.

The dogs of war, let loose, are howling
And lo! our fields and cities blaze;
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crime and blood his hands em-
broiling?
To arms! to arms! etc., etc.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile, insatiable despots dare,
Their thirst for power and gold un-
bounded,
To meet and vend the light and air;
Like beasts of burden would they
load us,

Like gods would bid their slaves adore;
But man is man, and who is more?
Then, shall they longer lash and goad us
To arms! to arms! etc., etc.

O Liberty! can man resign thee.
Once having felt thy generous flame:
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee?
Or whips thy holy spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield,
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms! to arms! etc., etc.

—Rouget De L'ille.

Half Hours In The Herald Sanctum.



Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

Citizenship vs. Fanatical Cant.

[The following letter was sent the N. Y. Worker, but not printed. The writer asks us to give it space, which we gladly do.]

Mr. Editor: During the past few months I have read very carefully the discussion of the general subject matter which forms the basis of the pending referendum, and disagree wholly with the Worker and Comrade Debs, who, having spoken their little piece, now claim the incident so far as Berger is concerned is closed. From my point of view the incident is not closed and time will prove the correctness of this opinion.

If Socialistic political action is an agency to usher in a true democracy which will secure to each individual mental, physical, social, political and economic equality, if these ends are to be attained, by the service of proportionally elected representatives whose every act shall be performed by permission and with the approval of a properly expressed majority opinion of the sovereign mass, if this is the basis of the national Socialistic political movement, I am and always shall be glad to do my part to aid its onward march. But if the movement is to consist of a national executive committee, who, through usurpation of authority delegate to themselves the power to be not only law makers but law givers and executive as well, who may issue charters containing unauthorized clauses which clothes them with power to crush and annihilate, who may call sessions at will at an expense of hundreds of dollars which must be paid for with the nickels and dimes of the exploited wage worker and whose fancy prompts them to issue proclamations to the toilers commanding them in positive terms as to when and how they shall or shall not vote, which if obeyed will disfranchise all Socialists not resident in large cities and towns in every election except state and national, thus denying to the citizen the privilege of exercising the meagre sovereignty which is his birthright,—if in the national political movement the referendum is to be applied backwards instead of arresting legislation in its pas-

sage, if we must wait until our self constituted masters have invented a law, enacted it, executed it, inflicted the penalty by dismissing party members and plunging them into dungeons of disgrace, and thrown whole states into confusion, if these conditions are to continue I can not aid such a movement which has traduced the vital principle of direct legislation, and disgraced the cause of Socialism. I believe Comrade Victor Berger and the Milwaukee comrades did just right. By a referendum vote they moved the Socialist political party out of that campaign for good and sufficient reasons. Who dares question their sovereign right to act? What power is above it? This done, what should they do?

Abstain from voting? says the editor of the Worker. Is this a principle? a comrade asks. Except in special cases is the answer in terms. What duplicity! What rule of action to be proclaimed by a Socialist editor! Allow me to ask, is there no rule to be applied here? Can a citizen escape the responsibilities of citizenship?

I hope the Crestline resolutions will be voted down with a vim which will administer a deserving rebuke to the Socialist octopuses, the National Executive Committee.

Lois H. Turner.

Quincy, Mass.

Answers to Correspondents.

Sumner W. Rose.—Your letter is simply a restatement of your former illiberal views and false presentation of the basic facts in the Wisconsin case. We have no space to waste on such "arguments." Your reiteration of the untruth that Comrade Berger had "admitted the offense," would indicate that you have been misplaced in history. You should have been cast for a part in the auto-de-fa, of a former century, when men's lives were no more safe than those of the animals in a butcher's shambles.

Socialist Review, Hoboken, N. J.—Judging from what we have heard from a trustworthy delegate who was in attendance during the entire course of the "industrial" convention, the results arrived at were highly unsatisfactory to many of the delegates in attendance at the convention. It is claimed that the constitution of the new organization delegates too much power to its officers, that the dues and initiation fees are too high and that the arbitrary division of the workers into thirteen industrial units is a scheme that will not work in practice. The main criticism of the convention which is offered by Comrade Chas. Kiehn, who was a delegate to the convention, is that the theoreticians or intellectual rascals and that as a result a theoretic sort of organization instead of a practical one has been born.

Three Big Prizes for the Three Months Contest!

First prize: One New Royal Sewing Machine, Single door, Parlor Cabinet style, absolutely dust and dirt proof—a happy combination of beauty, durability and convenience, from and exhibited at Biker's, 18th st. and Fond du Lac ave., Milwaukee.

Second prize: One \$30.00 Schostak wheel, 22 inch frame; color. Indian red with aluminum, half-inch stripes, standard one piece Fauber hanger, Wheeler or Century saddles, adjustable handle bars, coaster brake, Bridgeport pedals, Diamond chain, Perfection anti-rust extra heavy spokes, leather grips, Triumph guaranteed tires, from and exhibited at Jos. Schostak's, 3rd and Cherry sts., Milwaukee.

Third prize: One Edison Standard Phonograph with flower horn and crane, value \$28.00, from and exhibited at Geo. H. Eichholz, 1340 Fond du Lac ave., Milwaukee.

This contest opened July 1st and will close Sept. 30th.

Here is the plan, open to every reader: Every yearly subscription will count five points, every six months subscription three points, and every ten weeks subscription one point. The person receiving the greatest number of points will get first prize, the next largest, second prize, and the next, the third prize.

It is nearly as easy to get a yearly subscription as one for a shorter period. But this contest is arranged not only to get subscriptions, but what is of vastly more importance, to make Socialists. And this cannot be done with ten weeks or six months subscriptions. Any workingman, however, who reads fifty-two issues of the Herald is almost sure to become converted. Therefore, it was thought best to encourage the yearly subscriptions.

It will make no difference how many or how few points the three lucky ones will secure. Simply the three highest will get the prizes. Based on previous experience, it is safe to say that the winners will get perhaps from 100 to 200 points to capture these prizes. Of course, we can't predict how many points will be necessary, but the above is a fair average of what has occurred in the past. Never for one moment forget that it is as much to make Socialists as to get subscribers this contest is started for.

No employee in the office will be permitted to take part in this contest.

Either cards or subscription blanks can be used. The rate for five subscriptions or more per year is forty cents; for six months, twenty cents; and for ten weeks, ten cents. The paper can be sent to one address for as many years as desired at the above rate, and each year will count five points.

Subscription cards sent on credit will also count, but to stimulate cash payment in advance the following additional premiums will be given:

For five subscriptions, \$2.00:

One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50
"The Pullman Strike," by W. H. Carwardine......25
"Confessions of Capitalism," by Allan L. Benson......05
"Woman and the Social Problem," by May Wood Simons.....05
"The Agitator"......05
Total.....\$0.90
Five subscription cards at 50c each......250
Grand Total.....\$3.40
All for only \$2.00, if paid in advance.

For ten subscriptions, \$4.00:

One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50
One copy "Struggle for Existence," by Walter Thomas Mills......250
Total.....\$3.00
Ten subscription cards at 50c each......500
Grand Total.....\$8.00
All for only \$4.00, if paid in advance.

For fifteen subscriptions, \$6.00:

One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50
One copy Mills' "Struggle for Existence"......250
1 copy "The Pullman Strike," by W. H. Carwardine......25
Ten copies "The Agitator"......50
Ten copies "Socialism and the City," by W. R. Gaylord......50
Ten copies "Vanguard," assorted numbers......50
One copy "Evolution of Man"......50
Fifteen subscription cards at 50c each......750
Total.....\$12.75
All for only \$6.00, in advance.

This is a cut-in-half bargain, and well worthy of your immediate attention! Now, comrades, let every one get busy. This is your opportunity to reduce—even eliminate—our deficit. Once this is accomplished, the local organization will get all the profits from picnics, etc. What an impetus to Socialism this would be! Just think of the thousands of dollars for additional propaganda which would be at our command. To work then, comrades! Let's double our circulation and do it at once.

AGAINST MOTHERHOOD AND ROOSEVELT.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—"The women of the country are forging ahead in the matter of becoming paid employees."

"There has been a persistent decline in the birth rate in the United States since 1860."

These two startling statements were made by the two best-known scientists attached to the census bureau today. Chief Clerk Rossiter, in an extended interview, calls attention to the increase in the number of women wage earners.

Figures given by census experts show the tremendous increase of the women wage earners. In the census of 1880 the proportion of females at work more than ten years of age out of the whole population was 17.7 per cent; in 1890 it was 21.1 per cent; and in 1900 it was 23 per cent, and officials in the census bureau believe that the figures of 1910 will show a marked increase. In New York state alone in 1900 the number of females engaged in gainful occupations was 672,045, or 25 per cent of the females more than ten years of age. In 1890 the percentage was only 21.1.

The facts collected by Professor Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell University, who has been making a special study of the birth rate statistics, and whose report has been made public by the bureau in the form of a bulletin, are even more serious. The result of his study shows that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the children under ten years of age constituted one-third of the total population, while at the end of the century they were less than one-fourth.

HERE YOU HAVE IT! GET POSTED.

Socialism Made Plain, cloth.....\$0.50
Social-Democratic Herald, 1 yr......50
Truth about Socialism......25
Socialism (by Engels)......05
Socialism and the City (by Gaylord)......05
Confessions of Capitalism......05
Socialism and Prohibition......05
Coming of Socialism (Vanguard)......05
Total.....\$1.50
Will send the above, post paid, for a dollar bill. Address this office.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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H. W. HYGONOUS, Business Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. Clubs of three, \$1.25. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one unless paid in advance, except in Milwaukee where the price is 75 cents a year when sent on credit. If without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00.

BUNDLE RATES.

100 copies, more or less, per copy......01
200 copies or more, per 100 (delivered outside Milwaukee)......75
200 copies or more, per 100 (in Milwaukee only if called for)......50

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Five copies, 3 months, to one address.....\$.50
Ten copies, 3 months, to one address......90
Five copies, one year, to one address.....1.75
Ten copies, one year, to one address.....3.00
Twenty-five copies, one year, to one address.....8.00
Fifty copies, one year, to one address.....15.00
Advertising rates furnished on application.
We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice.

Receipts of Remittances for Subscriptions are acknowledged by the number on the wrapper. Separate receipts are never sent.

A PITIFUL EXHIBIT!

These are the "clear-cut" sort of Neophytes who Presume to Sit in Judgment on the Old Established Wisconsin Socialist Movement!

To the Wisconsin State Committee.

Dear Comrades, At a regular meeting of Local Billings, your circular of July 24 was duly read as you requested prior to balloting on the Crestline resolutions and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the history of Local Billings there has never been presented so many falsehoods and misrepresentations, as is contained in your circular there not being one point which could be sustained by a Socialist, and therefore we recommend that you purchase a number of the A. B. C. of Socialism published by H. F. Thins, Toledo Ohio so that in the future you can learn what Socialism is and not make such errors.

Be it further resolved that a copy be sent to the Socialist press.

John Powers, Organizer.

Billings, Mont., Aug. 27.

What is Social-Democracy?

"Socialism is a system of social organization which would abolish entirely or in great part the competition on which modern society rests, and substitute for it co-operative action; would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community."

Socialism does not wish to abolish private property or accumulation of wealth; but it aims to displace the present system of private capital by a system of collective capital, which would introduce a unified organization of national labor.—Prof. Schaeffle.

Socialism, as taught in America, is the substitution of co-operation in place of competition. It advocates the gradual absorption of industries by the government. We propose to make the government the sole capitalist, the agent of the people, to manage the industrial system for the benefit of all. Socialism does not propose to interfere with the home, family or religion. It does not propose to interfere with private property or to make a new distribution of national wealth.—Father T. McGrady.

"The alpha and omega of Socialism is the transformation of private and competing capital into a united collective capital."—Prof. Schaeffle.

German Readers

Should Read the Foremost Constructive SOCIALIST Weekly in this Country, the

Wahrheit

Edited by Victor L. Berger.

You can have it for the reduced price of a Dollar a year. Order it at once!

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COAL, COKE OR WOOD..

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ALBERT J. WELCH,

A Postal to 308 STATE ST. or 873 7th St. will do the trick.

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OFFICE: 140 North Avenue, MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

The National Organizers.

W. C. Benton: Sept. 10th, Juplin, Mo.; 11th, Neosho; 12th, Monett; 13th and 14, Aurora; 15th, Carterville; 16th, Girard, Kas.

James F. Carey: Sept. 10th, Waterbury, Conn.; 11th, Hartford; 12th, Rockville; 13th, Springfield, Mass.; 14th, Worcester; 15th, Milford; 16th, Taunton.

Geo. H. Goebel: Sept. 10th, Madison, S. D.; 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, Huron; 16th, Salem.

Guy E. Miller: Sept. 10th, Toledo, O.; 11th, Fostoria; 12th and 13th, Findlay; 14th, Union City, Ind.; 15th and 16th, Winchester.

John W. Slayton: Sept. 10th, St. Louis, Mo.; 11th, Murphysboro, Ill.; 12th Cape Girardeau, Mo.; 13th, Enroute; 14th, Pocahontas, Ark.; 15th, Enroute; 16th, Little Rock.

Unions and branches please take notice that the Liedertafel Hall has been rented by the Social-Democratic party for a big Fair to be held for one week from Feb. 12th to 18th, 1906. In making dates for entertainments etc. please bear in mind the time of the Fair.



Value of a Labor Paper to the Advertiser

"A labor paper is far better advertising medium than a circular daily relative," to the number of subscribers. "A labor paper, for instance, with 5000 subscribers, will bring better returns to the merchants advertising therein, than would a daily of 10,000 subscribers."—Printers' Ink.

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Military Band & Orchestra

FIRST CLASS UP-TO-DATE MUSIC

736 EIGHTH STREET.

Tel. Brook 9553. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET, Telephone Main 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock at Free Germania Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:
JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary
FREDERICK HEATH, 318 State St., Sec. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 2418 Chambers St., Fla. Secretary
J. W. TONNOR, 6061 Twenty-seventh St., Treasurer
M. WEISENBERG, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, Frank J. Weber, 318 State Street.

COMMITTEES:
ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: F. E. Neuman, Thos. Feeley, R. T. Sims, Wm. Schwan, Fred. Wilson.
GRIEVANCE AND DISCIPLINE: J. J. Hendley, Wm. Brehn, R. Sauer, Wm. Griebling, Wm. Dietrich.
LEGISLATION AND LAWS: E. T. Melms, Fred. Brockhausen, Ed. Jerner, Jas. Sheehan, W. J. Aldridge.
SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, V. L. Berger, F. Heath, Dan. Silver, Fred. Wilson.
NOMINATIONS: W. E. Acker, Chas. Dippel, W. L. Fischer, H. Thalm, M. Smith.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. F. E. Neumann, Secretary, 318 State Street; Thos. Feeley, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Union Barber Shops

Before shaving or having your hair cut, look for the Union Label. If it is not there, do not shave.



ADAMS SHAVING PARLOR

609 Chestnut Street,
The Model Union Shop!

OSCAR BERNER, SHAVING PARLOR

1601 Vliet Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Only Union Shop on Vliet Street

Fine Line of Cosmetics and Imported Cigars

AL. F. DREESSEN,

Hair Cutting and Shaving Parlors,
141 Lincoln Ave.

ADAM FREY, BARBER

1330 CHERRY STREET.

FRED. GROSSE,

577 East Water St.
...Shaving Parlor...
Fine Line of Union Cigars.

J. N. SAUER,

Shaving Parlor,
865 Kinickinnick Avenue,
opposite South Bay St.

"KWITCHER KICKIN"

AND COME TO
Hammer's Barber Shop,
141 NORTH AVENUE

PHIL. O. KANNERER,

The Southern,
First-class work guaranteed.
454 Reed St., corner Scott.

J. E. ROSELLEN

Barber Shop
2226 WALNUT STREET
...UNION CIGARS...

FRED. LANGE,

BARBER SHOP
261 Third Street, Cor. State,
First Class Work Guaranteed.

FOR A FIRST CLASS HAIR CUT OR SHAVE GO TO

"THE BARBER SHOP"

610 CENTER STREET.

P. M. LUTZENBERGER, Propr.

H. C. MUNDT,

SHAVING PARLOR
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Fine Line of Cigars,
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Phone No. 123 657 Clinton St.

For Sale - Sales and Vaults.

Hibbard & Richardson Co., Gen'l. Agents, Cary Safe Co., constantly carry at No. 471 Milwaukee St. this city, the largest stock of new fire and burglar-proof safes and vaults in the Northwest. Second hand safes of the different makes always on hand.

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Sept. 6.—Bro. Griffin chairman, Bro. Berner vice chairman.

New delegate seated from Barbers' union.

The special committee to investigate charges of R. T. Sims reported that it found the matter purely a personal one and that no charges affecting the brother's standing as a union man had been made and the committee recommended that the whole matter be dropped. On motion report was approved.

Report of Building Trades section was read and approved.

Report of Label Section. Barbers complained that non-union shops were being patronized by union men. Complaint that union men were not using label tobacco. Report approved.

Motion to reconsider action on the Sims case. Lost 34 to 50.

Executive Board Report: Board reported that the receipts of the Labor Day picnic were \$2,693.65 and the disbursements (not complete) \$1,779.07, leaving a balance of \$914.58, which might be slightly reduced. Board also reported that it had decided to send a communication to Pres. Gompers telling him that the board would recommend the acceptance of the notice of withdrawal of Carpenters' No. 1053 which had been submitted April 29, and would give decision of council after council meeting. Board recommended that council be furnished with list of union made collars and that delegates urge a demand for same in their locals. Report concurred in.

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Bus. Agt. Weber reported that one coal company, the Cream City Coal Co., had union coal teamsters throughout.

Communications. From Pres. Gompers stating that council must comply with the mandate of the federation as to the withdrawal of Carpenters No. 1053. Laid over to unfinished business.

Special order of evening taken up. The Maccabee circulars read. On motion the council went on record in opposition to labor bureaus by societies.

Bro. Brockhausen stated that he wished to present reasons why two members on the Fischer investigation committee be withdrawn. Ruled out of order.

On motion, council reverted to unfinished business. Moved that the matter of Sims charges be reopened. Carried. Moved to lay on table. Lost. Speeches limited to five minutes. Moved to drop entire matter. Carried.

Communication from Carpenters No. 1053, withdrawing its delegates from the council, laid over at meeting of April 29, taken up and accepted.

Delegate Rooney took the floor to report for the Fischer investigating committee. Delegate Sheehan charged that the committee had not met and drawn up a report. Chair ruled the Rooney report out of order. Appeal by Rooney. Chair sustained 61 to 5.

Resignation of Bro. Brodde as member of the executive board, being no longer a delegate. Accepted.

Communication from Bro. Fred. Brockhausen asking that two members of Fischer investigating committee be withdrawn. Brockhausen explained that as Committeeman Sheehan was now in business partnership with him, he was not a proper person to serve on the committee. He also objected to Bro. Sims because he had made duelling proposals to him.

Chair ruled the matter out of order.

A resignation from R. T. Sims was also ruled out of order and he was referred to his local.

Receipts for evening — disbursements \$98.05.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

Wisconsin State Board.

The State Executive Board met Sept. 3 with all resident members present except H. Tuttle. A communication from the national secretary was read in regard to making Wisconsin dates for National Committee John M. Work and the state secretary was instructed to make a few dates if possible.

A communication from Kerr & Co. in regard to leaflets was read, and secretary instructed to procure said leaflets, and order them, if desirable.

A special meeting of the Board was held Sept. 5, with all resident members present except F. Brockhausen and H. Tuttle. A protest was adopted against unconstitutional interference in the internal affairs of Minnesota, as proposed by National Committeeman Bandlow of Ohio. A protest was also adopted pointing out the unconstitutionality, illegality and injustice of the so-called Creteine referendum. Both of these protests, which are too long for publication this week, will appear in the next issue of the HERALD.

E. H. Thomas, State Secy.

Picnic Tickets.

Previously reported \$863.30

Fred. Maurer60
Bernhard Hech50
H. Pruehs60
Mr. Aschenbrenner30
John L. Reisse30
Max Teske45
A. Wiedenhoef60
P. J. Schneider15
Aug. Fleck45
Otto Brueckner75
Thos. Hougard 1.50
John Buechel80
Wm. Dobrozewski 1.50
Emil Kneusel 1.50
Fred. Mayer 1.50
23rd Ward Branch 2.25
G. Lorenz15
And. Hofner15
Carl Stanisch30
G. Froemming15
J. F. Fosse90
Hy. Selbert90
Hy. Skode 1.00
Chas. Klossner30
Aug. Joerdens30
R. Kimz 1.50
Otto Fiedler 1.50
John Holz 1.50
Aug. Hintz 1.50
Gust. Wohler60
Henry Vogel60
Jac. Reidenbach 1.50
C. Menze15
A. J. Welche15
John Haner15
Arvid Hohn 1.50
Chas. Gizmoski75
Joe Lopinski15
Max Grass 1.50
Hellmuth Juergens30

UNION BREAD.

The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread:

Jacob, Third and State streets.
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward bank.
Fritz Bethke, E. Water and Mason streets.
Moll & Thany, E. Water and Michigan streets.
Kaiser Restaurant, Mason, between E. Water street and Broadway.
Hart Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.

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Four Doors West of Third St. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

L. SAGS, The Jeweler
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415 National Avenue.

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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:
FRANK GAUTHIER, 601 5th Ave. E., Ashland, Wis.
WALTER W. BRITTON, 263 Malden Lane, Kenosha, Wis.
W. E. SPIRRING, 308 Somerville Ave., Menominee, Mich.
J. J. HANDLEY, 286 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
BURT P. TOMLINSON, 500 Park St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Secy. Treas., 553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Lectures for Next Week.

19th Ward, Wednesday evening, September 13th, Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon ave. Speaker, H. E. Briggs. Subject: Socialism is the Basis of Industrial Peace.

20th Ward, Friday evening, September 15th, at Dromfosh's Hall, 1180 Hopkins Road. Speaker, James Galbraicht. Subject: Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.

13th Ward, Friday evening, September 15th, at Raasch's Hall, cor. 3rd and Wright sts. Speaker, Senator J. Rummel. Subject: The Mission of the Working Class.

12th Ward, Thursday evening, September 14th, at Hoeft's Hall, 961 Kinickinnick ave. Speaker, E. T. Melms. Subject: Why I am a Socialist.

5th Ward, Sunday afternoon, September 17th, at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington St. Speaker, James Galbraicht. Subject: Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.

Other meetings for business purposes will be held as follows:

Monday evening, Giljohann's Hall, 274 3rd st., County Central Committee.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 12th, 1st Ward branch, 836 No. Water st.

21st Ward branch, Wegner's Hall, cor. Buffum and Chambers sts.

Cudahy branch, B. Farrell's Residence, Cudahy, Wis.

South Milwaukee, Odd Fellows Hall, So. Milwaukee, Wis.

Thursday evening, Sept. 14th: 7th Ward, Room 414 Germania Bldg.

16th Ward, 38 29th St.

17th Ward, Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Potter and Kinickinnick aves.

2nd Ward branch, Brewer's Hall, cor. 4th and Chestnut sts.

22nd Ward branch, Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave.

Women's Club Meetings.

West Side Socialist Women's Club, Thursday afternoon, 2 P. M., Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave.

South Side Women's Branch, Al. Jack's Hall, 6th ave. and Greenfield, Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at 2 P. M.

Social-Democratic Notes.

Where our comrade speakers spent Labor Day delivering addresses:

Sheboygan, Wis., Edm. T. Melms, Fond du Lac, Wis., Frank J. Weber, Hales Corners, Wis., Wm. A. Aldridge, Ashland, Wis., M. B. Ruggles, Milwaukee, Wis., Thos. J. Morgan, Watertown, Wis., Wm. A. Arnold, Marinette, Wis., Thomas Feeley.

Comrade Chas. V. Schmidt spoke at Grove and Nat'l. aves. last Saturday, E. Seidel spoke at Racine on the same date and Comrades H. W. Bistorius and E. Melms spoke at Kenosha and Sheboygan.

Be sure to pay your respects to the Gesang Verein Vorwaerts, at their basket picnic on Sunday, September 10th, at Voellger's Park, 32nd and Fond du Lac ave. Everybody is cordially invited. Admission, 75 cents per family, including refreshments.

The 11th Ward branch sent out 50 10c Social-Democratic Herald subscription cards this week. Will that ought to help some, don't you think?

Comrade F. W. Weaver, of White-water, is coming to Milwaukee some time in January to deliver a few lectures on the slum districts of the large cities. He uses in connection with his lectures a \$500 picture machine, so that the lectures will no doubt be interesting. Any branches wishing to make arrangements for a lecture can do so by communication with Comrade E. T. Melms, who will gladly make all arrangements for these lectures with the branches wishing Comrade Weaver's services. Comrade Weaver is now in the state, delivering lectures along this line.

The chairman of the Social-Democratic county committee sent in another list of clerks for the primary election. This will give us 167 men in the booths on the day of the primaries.

The 14th Ward is going to whoop her up some, in the near future.

The employees of the J. Lucel Cigar Co. slapped in \$1.35 on the city organization fund last week.

The East Side Women's Club will hold a progressive Prize Cincch Card Party, at the headquarters, F. Locke's Hall, 594 4th st., Thursday afternoon, Sept. 14th, at 2:30 P. M. All the comrades from the other women's clubs and branches, as well as their friends, are cordially invited to attend.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:
FRANK GAUTHIER, 601 5th Ave. E., Ashland, Wis.
WALTER W. BRITTON, 263 Malden Lane, Kenosha, Wis.
W. E. SPIRRING, 308 Somerville Ave., Menominee, Mich.
J. J. HANDLEY, 286 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
BURT P. TOMLINSON, 500 Park St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Secy. Treas., 553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Lectures for Next Week.

19th Ward, Wednesday evening, September 13th, Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon ave. Speaker, H. E. Briggs. Subject: Socialism is the Basis of Industrial Peace.

20th Ward, Friday evening, September 15th, at Dromfosh's Hall, 1180 Hopkins Road. Speaker, James Galbraicht. Subject: Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.

13th Ward, Friday evening, September 15th, at Raasch's Hall, cor. 3rd and Wright sts. Speaker, Senator J. Rummel. Subject: The Mission of the Working Class.

12th Ward, Thursday evening, September 14th, at Hoeft's Hall, 961 Kinickinnick ave. Speaker, E. T. Melms. Subject: Why I am a Socialist.

5th Ward, Sunday afternoon, September 17th, at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington St. Speaker, James Galbraicht. Subject: Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.

Other meetings for business purposes will be held as follows:

Monday evening, Giljohann's Hall, 274 3rd st., County Central Committee.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 12th, 1st Ward branch, 836 No. Water st.

21st Ward branch, Wegner's Hall, cor. Buffum and Chambers sts.

Cudahy branch, B. Farrell's Residence, Cudahy, Wis.

South Milwaukee, Odd Fellows Hall, So. Milwaukee, Wis.

Thursday evening, Sept. 14th: 7th Ward, Room 414 Germania Bldg.

16th Ward, 38 29th St.

17th Ward, Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Potter and Kinickinnick aves.

2nd Ward branch, Brewer's Hall, cor. 4th and Chestnut sts.

22nd Ward branch, Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave.

Women's Club Meetings.

West Side Socialist Women's Club, Thursday afternoon, 2 P. M., Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave.

South Side Women's Branch, Al. Jack's Hall, 6th ave. and Greenfield, Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at 2 P. M.

Social-Democratic Notes.

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OUR SPECIALTY.

Also a full line of SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, and CLOCKS, suitable for Wedding Gifts at the lowest possible price.

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A GOOD Business Education, is an essential part of the educational equipment of every young man and woman. Those who are looking for the best in business and shorthand training should write for our catalogue.

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ALHAMBRA

State Fair Week Attraction

Commencing Sunday Mat., Sept. 16th

The Musical Hit of the Past Two Seasons

THE FUNNY Mr. Dooley

Presenting the Somewhat Different Comedian

MR. PAUL QUINN AND 40 OTHERS

A Comedy Packed Full of Musical Gems

SEE The Funny Horse and Cab and Revolving Stairs, The Human Trap and Comical Grille, The Girl of all Nations and the Terrible Chausseurs

The Peer of all Popular Musical Comedies

Reserved Seats 25c and 35c

Matinees, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The newspaper man who writes those notes of the city hall in the *Free Press* under the head: "When the City Hall Clock Ticks," is becoming a master of short jobs and meaty satire. Here's one from an issue of the paper just after the last council meeting: "An Admiring Constituent" has written Ald. John Koerner that the next time he opens his mouth in the council he will get his teeth knocked out. Koerner was strangely silent yesterday." The author of the city hall notes is believed to be Reporter W. L. Haight.

It is even reported that aldermanic graft in certain wards became so fierce at one time that certain aldermanic candidates, in order to get the friendship of certain corporations and business interests, were forced to sign papers promising not to hold any business man or corporation up during their official terms. Most surely Milwaukee needs the new social conscience for which Social-Democracy stands.

Ald. Stiglauer's antics in the council in his efforts to oust the naughty Social-Democrats, who dare to look out for the people's interests, are rather funny—rather! Some people are even coming to suspect that the reason the alderman from the Nineteenth starts up like a frightened rabbit every time the Socialists point out bad influences at work in the council, is because of a bad conscience.

We are wondering if the present grand jury will also take up the Hellberg Tract land deal. Still, there are so many deals that need looking into, thanks to capitalist party government in Milwaukee, that it may be overlooked.

C. V. Schmidt will speak at the 22nd Ward branch Friday evening, September 15th, at Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave. Subject: Socialism and the Home.

The East Side Women's Club is arranging for a ball this fall.

Aldermen with bad consciences should not try jousting with their Social-Democratic fellow members—for it is a long road that has no turn!

The suggestion to establish library extension reading rooms in the public schools is one in the right direction, and ought to be adopted.

When Ald. Stiglauer diverted one of his bilious assaults on Ald. Heath last week to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD and poured all the vitals of his wrath upon it, the alderman interrupted him by asking, "You don't claim, do you, that the city council should edit the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD?" This raised a laugh, and Ald. Stiglauer replied in confusion, "Well, we have the right to criticize it." To which Heath responded, "Most certainly, and the more you advertise it in this way the better we like it," and Stiglauer quickly changed the subject.

The strike of the Machinists at Corli's continues. The company owns the earth at that point, and when it evicted the men from their homes, a piece of ground was rented and tents set up. It is a healthful way of living and the strikers enjoy it. The strike began June 28 and the tide of battle seems to favor the men. Last week the payday in the works was postponed again and the molders rebelled and also walked out, followed by the coremakers. Prior to this the seal machinists, except the Metal Trades organization men, also quit.

Last week a strike breaker approached the tents of the strikers, swinging a big, murderous looking bolt, and calling the strikers all the filthy names he could think of. He said he meant to break their heads with the bolt. The men made a dash for him and disarmed him and then went to Deputy Sheriff Porter and asked him to take the man in hand, but he refused. The men who took the bolt away were haled to court and two of them fined for assault, although the judge took occasion to tell the strike breaker a few things that he did not relish.

We acknowledge the receipt of a very handsome souvenir from the Wirth dancing school. It gives colored historic views of the art of tripping the light, fantastic toe.

As Seen From The Gallery!

The show that had been so extensively advertised in the daily press and was to take place in the common council Tuesday afternoon, did not come off. Perhaps later, as it is not to be presumed that the blind have suddenly regained their sight.

A hunch that will censure a man for making use of his rights, is un-American and should not be entrusted with the rights of the people. Such a hunch will do most anything.

What a sight! The "reformer" Stiglauer and the saloonkeeper Koerner getting together to impeach an alderman for stating things as they appear to him.

The railroad company had offered \$65,000 to be released from the building of the Sixth street viaduct. In addition thereto said railroad company offered a loan to the city of \$60,000 providing that it should not be required to elevate its tracks for a term of 25 years. Ald. Koerner exhausted his power of persuasion to induce the council to accept this offer. But it was rejected.

The company then raised the offer to \$75,000. The same maneuver by the same alderman. Again rejection by the council. Then \$100,000 proffered with the same scandalous machinations. But still no yielding by the council. A fourth bid was made, this time \$112,000. Finally the strength of the council was broken. It yielded and accepted. And this in spite of the fact that the charter clothed the council with the power "to require railroad companies to construct and maintain, at their own expense, such bridges, viaducts, tunnels, or other conveniences, at public railroad crossings, as the common council may deem necessary."

The questions now are these: With what logic can an alderman say that it appears to him that certain aldermen owe their election to railroad companies? Has an alderman the right to say that a thing appears as it does?

There is no indication that the Socialist aldermen will submit, to any bulldozing or any form of gag rule.

As usual, the Socialist aldermen were busy giving capitalist lawyers of the council legal riddles. It is a sorry sight to see these men of the legal profession show their ignorance of the law. Six months they labored over the heating franchise and to this day do not know that the whole proposition is illegal.

Lawyers handled the Milwaukee Southern R. R. proposition and succeeded in having a law passed at Madison that is clearly unconstitutional.

Verily, verily! the franchise squanderers are in distress. And justly so.

Gallery God.

The weather has favored the Labor Day festivities so, often in Milwaukee that this year it probably thought it was about time to even things up a bit. At all events the day dawned chill and gray and many a worker lost his enthusiasm for marching before he left home. These "sunshine patriots" were therefore missed from the annual parade, but there were plenty of others of sterner stuff to take their places and hold aloft the banner of labor solidarity. Bro. J. J. Handley made an acceptable marshal of the day and his aides, Bros. Wm. Griebing and B. F. Tomlinson, rendered able assistance in getting the long line of marchers under way.

Schlitz Park is not as large as Pabst Park, it is true, but it is much more favorable for such a celebration, and the hold-up privileges of the other park that got the cream of the proceeds of such a picnic, are absent in the smaller place. The attendance was very large and in the evening when the chilly weather moderated things were as lively as a Labor Day picnic ought to be.

The feature of the day was the address of Comrade Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago. It was a gem and was received with frequent bursts of applause. Bro. Handley introduced the speaker and told the crowd it was not Pierpont Morgan that would address them, and as soon as the speaker started there was no doubt about it. Comrade Morgan is a veteran of the Labor movement and knows it from years of active work in the ranks. He has been a well known figure at many of the A. F. of L. conventions. He was given a mighty cheer when he had concluded.

The receipts from the celebration will not be as large as last year, yet considering the weather the income was much better than might have been expected.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON THEATER.

State fair week will mark the opening of the Davidson theater with the presentation of the well known comic opera "Piff Paff Puff," which comes to Milwaukee's leading play house on the night of Sunday, September 16, remaining all week and giving matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The big opera was seen here last season and will be remembered as containing a notable beauty chorus, scenic magnificence, witty lines and memorable song hits. It will be presented here by the same clever company of entertainers.



KATHRIN OSTERMAN IN PIFF PAFF PUFF AT THE DAVIDSON THEATER.

which gave it an eight months' run at the New York Casino. "Piff Paff Puff" is bright, snappy, fast and piquant. It contains enough song hits for two such entertainments. The opening act is laid in the sands of Atlantic City, N. J. The spectacle of the bathing girls, the famous board-walk and the bath houses on the beach, does one almost as much good as a real visit to this lively resort in the good old summer time. The seat sale opened Thursday morning.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

The pretty girl contingent of the "Mr. Dooley" organization of singers, dancers and comedians are in such numbers as to make it necessary to divide them into platoons. The gowns and semi-gowns worn by



"MR. DOOLEY" AT THE ALHAMBRA.

these frisky beauties are said to be perfect dreams of the theatrical modiste's art. The beauty show of this formidable attraction which comes to the Alhambra next week is a singing tournament at the same time, and you shouldn't miss it.

BIJOU THEATER.

Blaney's "Across the Pacific" will be the attraction at the Bijou next week, commencing tomorrow matinee. Johnnie Hoey, who for the past two years has been amusing the theater-goers of New York City, has been specially engaged for the part of "Willie Live," the young war correspondent. Chinese Johnnie Williams, the funny little Chinaman,



WILLIE LIVE IN "ACROSS THE PACIFIC" AT THE BIJOU THEATER.

has returned to the company. Another old friend returned is Mr. H. Fisher, who for so many years was with Harrigan and Hart. The play itself will prove interesting to those who want to keep in touch with Uncle Sam's boys in the Philippines. There will be matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY.

The famous Thanhouser company, playing at the Academy, will have an attraction during State Fair week, "The Still Alarm," the greatest sensational drama on the American stage. The scenery and stage settings will be perfect in detail. One of the most realistic of



MR. BAUNE AT THE ACADEMY.

the scenes will be the interior of the central fire station, modeled after the central station of the Milwaukee fire department on Broadway. Thoroughbred fire horses will be used and a bona fide engine. Three evening and two matinee performances remain to be given of "Mistress Nell." Following "The Still Alarm" an elaborate production will be given of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

STAR THEATER.

The attraction at the Star next week is known as the "Washington Society Girls," an offering of unusual strength and attractiveness. The olio of specialty acts includes Eldora, the marvelous juggler; Grace Mantell; Dave Marion in his original offering "Moving Day"; Aggie Behler; the funny Dutch Comedian Frank Willis; and the mysterious Ah Ling Foo, Chinese conjurer.

GRAND THEATER.

Another bang-up bill is furnished for the Grand Theater (Third near the avenue) for next week. It includes Black and Leslie, Irene Little, McNamee the clay modeler, Chas. Howison, The Big Three, Adams and Rogers, Douglas and Douglas, and the motion views.

Comrade J. M. Work to Speak in the Twenty-second Ward.

Arrangements have been made to have Comrade J. M. Work speak at N. Peter-en's Hall, 2114 North ave., Friday evening, September 15th. This will give Comrade Work two dates in the state and two in the city.

MANISTEE AND LUDINGTON.

Every day, only 30c one way, 75c round trip via Pere Marquette Line Steamers. Take any street car direct to steamer dock, 68 W. Water St. Telephone Main 717.

Dr. I. Greenberg, the Optician, is now with Kiesel & Puls, 131 Grand ave., in charge of the optical department, and would be pleased to meet his friends there when in need of his service.

Comrades, why not place your orders for fuel at the office, 344 6th St. You patronize yourselves by doing so.

GET UP!

IT IS TIME TO GO

after those School shoes we have been calling your attention to of late; our stock is complete, our prices are right, we will fit the feet, as well as the purse. Our "Hardwear" shoes for Boys at \$1.50 cannot be beat, there are none better for wear.

Lamers Bros. SHOES 324 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.



THE STRIKING MACHINISTS IN CAMP AT CORLISS.

The Work Meetings.

Comrade John M. Work to speak in Milwaukee next week.

Comrade J. M. Work, national committeeman from Iowa, will speak under the auspices of the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, 274 4th st., between State and Cedar st., Wednesday evening, September 13th, at 8 P. M. Comrade Work is a speaker of national reputation and therefore the meeting ought to be a success in every sense of the word. Comrade Work is at present also one of the national organizers for the Socialist party of America.

It becomes therefore the duty of every comrade to help make this meeting a success. Bring your friends along and listen to what

Comrade Work has to say on the burning question of the day, namely, "Socialism." Admission free. Remember date and place and make no other engagements for this occasion.

Editor Social-Democratic Herald.

Dear Sir:—I desire to call your attention to the falsity of the article in your last issue, entitled "A Hazard of Baby Lives." It is absolutely untrue that any illegitimate baby was taken by me or The Children's Home Society from any house on Prospect Avenue. The only children taken from that neighborhood were legitimate children and are now alive and in good homes. The whole article is based on false and unworthy statements.

I ask you to make a complete retraction in justice to myself and all others affected by your article.

M. E. Merriam.

Milwaukee, Aug. 31.

WE DO NOT WANT YOU

All in our classes. Only our just share of a share. (Our ability makes that a big percentage) which the rest of the world only wish to have dancing correctly.

A LIFE LEASE ON DANCING

is what you get from Wirth. You get it right. At a nominal cost. FULL TERM for grown-up (young or old) people will open.

Armory Hall, 612 First ave., Thursday, Sept. 7.

Recreation Club Hall (advanced class), Saturday, Sept. 2.

Century Hall, 480 Farwell ave., Monday, Sept. 4.

N. S. Turn Hall, 1025 Walnut St., Tuesday, Sept. 5.

Recreation Club Hall, Nineteenth & Wells Sts., Wednesday, Sept. 6.

Send or telephone for artistic circular.

Phone West 433. Children's Classes—Private Lessons.

PROF. A. C. WIRTH, 114 15th St. Ex-President of the Am. Nat'l Ass'n, member of British and German Ass'ns.

Are Your Evenings Slow?

And is it sometimes hard to entertain your guests?

THEN BECOME THE OWNER OF AN

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AT \$1.00 A WEEK.

It Supplies Every Want in the Way of Music and Entertainment.

CALL AND HEAR ONE.

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THE NEW AUTOMOBILE SUPPLY STORE

431 THIRD STREET, Corner Cherry.

BICYCLES, RACYCLES and PHONOGRAPHS.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.

A large assortment of Second-Hand Bicycles. All kinds of Tires, Coaster Brakes, Pedals, Saddles, Handle Bars, Etc. REPAIR PARTS FOR ALL MAKES OF BICYCLES AND AUTOMOBILES.

WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF BICYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE MERCHANDISE IN THE CITY.

PRICES POSITIVELY THE LOWEST. JOS. SCHOSTAK.

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Open Evenings until 8, Sundays until Noon.

WATCH REPAIRING GOOD AND RELIABLE

AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES.

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THEO. SCHELLE, 316 West Water Street, Milwaukee.

Treat Your Horses Well

YOUR HORSES WILL FEEL BETTER AND LAST LONGER IF YOU FEED THEM WELL. TO FEED THEM WELL MIX IN A LITTLE

GOLD COIN STOCK FOOD

with their Corn or Oats at each feed. The horses relish it greatly and it increases digestive power, hence makes feed go farther and lasts longer. — Every one knows dry feed is not the natural food for horses. GOLD COIN STOCK FOOD supplies the lacking elements in horse's every day food. — Our trade on it is large and growing. For Sale by Feed Dealers generally in Milwaukee.

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THIRD STREET, NEAR GRAND AVENUE.

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE.

5 SHOWS DAILY.

Matinees, 2 and 3:30. Evenings, 8 and 9:30.

All Seats 10c.

Seats 10c, 15c, 20c.

\$1.00 TO CHICAGO.

Round Trip \$1.80.

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